

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

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JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Editorial rooms.....673 | Business office.....101
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885.

RAISE the saloon license to \$100.

LAST year the standing offense of the home
base ball club was that it couldn't beat any
thing. This year the objection seems to be
that it beats everything; "the games are too
one-sided" is the plaint. Thus hath it been
since the days of Zedek. Humanity is hard
to please.

We improve the first opportunity to ask
our annual question, "And what is so rare as
a day in June?" and to express our agree-
ment with the author, our distinguished fel-
low-countryman, Mr. Lowell, that nothing is
so rare as a day in June. For illustration and proof all in one
point to the present day.

In his death as in his life Hugo was great.
As imposing a spectacle as even the Capital
City of the world ever saw was his obsequies,
and that they were unmarred by threatened
excesses which would have robbed them of
much of their value as a lesson is a triumph
for France and another glory to the great
man.

JUDGE MACKAY, father of the young man,
American Consul in South America who
shot a man the other day, is quoted just now
as author of an utterance to the effect that
his son is a good boy who says his prayers
every morning and practices with a Colt's
revolver every afternoon; that since his trou-
ble the mother has sent him a Bible, while
he has sent him a revolver because in his
opinion a revolver is of more practical use
in that country than a Bible. That depends
altogether upon the way men think and act.

Father Marquette, and William Penn and
those who were with him, are examples of
men who thought the Bible of more practical
use in a region of howling Indians than fire-
arms. History has recorded that they were
right, and remembers them kindly, while it
has forgotten, for their own good, the thou-
sands who believed as Judge Mackay does.
Down South they have acted on Judge Mack-
ay's belief until law is being called
in aid to help out and compel men to go
unarmed. It will begin to dawn upon men
some day, perhaps, that the precepts of the
Bible are something more than beautiful
sentiments good for making golden texts
to decorate the walls of Sunday-school rooms;
that they are instead sublimated wisdom of
the hardest, practical kind that acted
upon as rules of conduct in daily life result
in the highest prosperity. When individu-
als begin to realize this and practice it, then
the nations which are aggregates of individ-
uals will begin to seek an ordering of
their affairs which is now commonly ac-
cepted as belonging only to the millennium.

Skeletons of Men Ten Feet High Found.
(See Page Special.)

"Why, this man was ten or twelve feet
high!"
"Thunder and lightning!" exclaimed the
first speaker, who has won local distinction as a
scientist, reiterated his assertion.

J. H. Porter has a farm near North-east,
not many miles from the Lake Shore
Railroad crosses the New York State bound-
ary line. Early this week some workmen
in Mr. Porter's employ came upon the en-
trance to a cave and on entering it found
heaps of human bones within. Many skele-
tons were complete and specimens of the
find were brought out and exhibited to the
naturalists and archeologists of the neigh-
borhood. They informed the wondering by-
standers that the remains were unmistakably
those of giants.

The entire village of Northeast was aroused
by the discovery, and to-day hundreds of
people from this city took advantage of their
holiday to visit the scene. It was at first
conjectured that the remains were those of
soldiers killed in battle with the Indians that
abounded in the vicinity during the last cen-
tury, but the size of the bones, the length of
the leg bones dispelled that theory. So far
about a hundred and fifty giant skeletons
of powerful proportions have been exhumed,
and indications point to a second cave east-
ward, which may probably contain as many
more. Scientists who have exhumed skele-
tons and made careful measurements of the
bones say that they are the remains of a
race of gigantic creatures, compared with
those of our tallest men would appear as pig-
mies. There are no arrow heads, stone
hatchets, or other implements of war with the
bones. Some of the bones are on exhibition
at various stores. One is as thick as a good-
sized bucket.

The Rocky Mountain Locust.

California and Oregon are liable to oc-
casional ravages of three species of locusts, the
most dangerous of which is the great Rocky
Mountain locust, whose ravages several years
ago came near starving out the people of two
or three Western States. This locust is re-
markable for its power of flight, and travels
in dense swarms high up in the air, dark-
ening the sun or filling the sky with the glis-
tening light of their wings. Observers have
stood on the highest peaks of the Rocky
Mountains, and straining their eyes upward
have seen the sky filled with clouds of these
tiny, scurrying insects, so high as to be barely
discernible. These insects, after devastating
one region, fly into the air to look for fresh
fields and pastures new.

South as Fertilizer.

London produces 50,000 tons of soot per
annum, which is worth \$200,000, and is used
for a fertilizer to the extent of 10 cent per acre.

They Go to England for Clothes.

Nineteen out of every twenty Parisian
gentlemen invariably get their clothes made
in London.

ALEXANDER the Great wrote because there were
no more works to conquer. Mithras, the Herbi-
tarian, of 300 North Fourth street, who has
suffered from an aggravated form of
dyspepsia. After using three bottles of your
Herb Bitters, he writes, "I am happy to say that
I am entirely cured. I can eat anything without
harm."

The Lesson of the shadow.

This shadow on the dial's face,
That steals from day to day,
With slow, unceasing pace,
Monitors and mouths a year away
This shadow which in every clime,
Since light and motion first began,
With heedless course declines—
What is it? Mortal man!
It is the shadow of time—
It is the shadow of life—
It is the shadow of the eye:
Yet in its calm career
It reveals all beneath the sky:
It tells of things each succeeding year
Right onward with resistless power
Counting the minutes of our life,
Till nature's race be run,
And time's last shadow shall eclipse the sun.

"SCRAPS."

Newfoundland has a population of 103,000.
Nearly all the London newspapers buy
the print paper in Germany.
The present population of Portland, Ore.,
exclusive of Chinese, is 29,000.
New Mexico spent \$45,000 for churches
and \$4,450,000 for liquor last year.

The inventor of the London fence wire re-
quires a royalty of \$120,000 a year.
Government officials in Japan are required
to wear European costume during office hours.
There are no less than 11,576 women en-
gaged in giving musical instruction in Eng-
land.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle and David A. Wells
admit that the administration will not wear
the protest onist collar.

In certain parts of Germany the peasantry
consider it good luck to meet a pig. It isn't
considered good luck in this country—that is
it is in a car and you want a seat.—[Ar-
kansas Traveler.]

Fortin, the French cook of the White
House, recently dismissed, was paid a salary
of \$1,800. The colored cook who now does
up plain dishes gets \$1.25 a day.

About fifty thousand people visit the White
Mountains during the summer and fall. The
hotels can accommodate about twelve thou-
sand souls at one time. The guests average a
stay of two weeks.

The English sparrow has a fresh indig-
ment against him, that of wantonly nipping
off the blossoms from orange trees in Louisi-
ana and Florida, where the growers are com-
plaining that a short crop will result from
this destruction.

The poet Whittier once lent a volume of
Plato to one of the neighboring farmers, and
when the book was returned, asked: "Well,
friend, how did thee like my friend Plato?"
"First rate," said the farmer; "I see he's got
some of my ideas."

Junior Partner.—Our traveling man ought
to be punished. He told one of our custom-
ers in Albany that I am an ignorant fool.
Senior Partner.—He told you that with-
out fail and insist that no more office secrets
be divulged.—[Boston Beacon.]

Mrs. Stewart will place the deed of the
Ca. nedral of the Incarnation, St. Paul's
School, the parish house and other property
upon her lot during the consecration cere-
monies of the Long Island golf on record to-
day. The deed will represent a money value
of over \$2,000,000.

Tenant to owner of East Side Harlem flat)
—Some of the plaster in my kitchen fell
down last night, and I want you to fix it.
Landlord.—What caused it? Tenant.—The
man who occupied the floor above sneezed.
Landlord.—Well, some people think be-
cause they pay \$2 a month rent they can
carry on just as if they lived in a Roman
cave.

There are more subscribers to the tele-
phone system in New York and its neigh-
borhood than in the whole of Great Britain,
notwithstanding that the charge in New
York is about double what it is there. The
number of transmissions by telephone in
Great Britain last year was about 41,000,000,
and the average cost per message a little
over one cent.

The Little Sisters of the Poor have had
230 houses in France, Belgium, Spain, Swit-
zerland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Italy,
America, Africa and Asia. Many thousands
of respectable but destitute old people are
thus provided for by a body of women who
have no income, but who support the aged
nurses of their houses by conducting dairy
from house to house scraps of food, and en-
joying in money or anything that may be
offered to them.

The stranger on the Pacific Coast to-day is
often astonished to see what a resemblance
to the spirit of the "old days" still exists
there. Many a man who has thousands of
acres of wheat lives in a shanty that costs
from \$50 to \$75. He is simply cultivating
the soil, and his only means of support is
a man on a fruit ranch is possessed of the
most unstable disposition, and has as strong
a determination to return to the East as John
Chinaman to eventually go back to the
Flowery Kingdom.

At this time there is a difference of only
\$2.57 between the British price of steel rails
(\$23.12) and the price at which steel rails
were sold in Philadelphia in April. But the
difference between the British and the Phila-
delphia price of bar iron is \$12.72 per ton.
Hence it is that the competition of the rap-
idly advancing steel manufacture here com-
pels the manufacturers of iron to insist upon
higher prices. Last year this country
made 76,000 tons more steel ingots and
212,000 tons more of steel rails than Great
Britain, but 280,000 tons less of bar and
rolled iron.—[New York Tribune.]

A famous dinner-giver in Richmond, Va.,
was giving a particularly fine dinner to a
party of distinguished people, and, being
short of a dining-room servant, hired a noted
head-waiter to officiate. When the ham was
placed on the side table to be carved the
head-waiter, full of the importance of his
position, sang out: "Now, gentlemen, which one
of you says ham?" The host, speechless
with disgust, rose and, seizing the astonished
darker by the scruff of the neck, shot him
out of the room, and then with an urgency
that was immense, resumed his duties as the
most admirable of hosts.—[New Orleans
Times-Democrat.]

A Bridgeport druggist has discovered a
compound which, when applied to a base
ball, renders that object luminous. One of
the drawbacks of playing baseball at night
under the electric light is the inability to
see the ball when thrown or batted into the
air with the black night background of sky
behind it. By saturating it with the new
compound the ball while in motion is lum-
inous. At rest it does not give out any
light. The illuminating ball retains its
light for forty-five minutes.
Two or three, therefore, would be perfect for
play a game of nine innings, and several
could be kept in pickle to that end.

Bedclothes of Paper.

(Paper Maker.)

A paper-making firm in New Jersey has
for several weeks been turning out counter-
panes and pillows of paper. No, I manilla
paper is used, two large sheets being held
together by a slender twine at intervals of
three or four inches; the twine is gummed so
as to hold the sheets firmly together where
it lies. A hem is placed on the counterpane
to keep it from tearing; the safety edge is
composed of twine. Ornamental designs are
stamped on the outer surfaces of the covers
and cases, giving them a neat, attractive ap-
pearance.

When these counterpanes and pillow cases
become wrinkled from use, they can easily
be smoothed out with a hot flat iron. The
counterpanes can be left on the bed when it
is occupied, and in cold weather will be
found a warm covering. When your
escape of heat. The new paper bed
clothing is seventy-five cents per set, and
will probably become popular.

Surgery Under Cocaine.

Dr. Lange, of St. Petersburg, has ex-
perimented two eyes under cocaine. He not only
applied a 20 per cent. solution to the
conjunctive before the operation, but had it
dropped on during the whole procedure. In
one case complete anesthesia was induced,
the patient feeling no pain during the second
operation. There was throughout considerable
fainting on the part of the patient, due per-
haps to mental reaction, as the eye pre-
served the power of vision, and was being
removed for an injury.

FALSE! FALSE! FALSE!

Four millions of false teeth are manufactured
in this country in a year. This is a true state-
ment and it is also true that the decay of natural
teeth has greatly increased among people who do
not take good care of their mouths. When your
stomach is out of order and your digestive powers
weak, you are sure to have a bad taste in your
mouth. Try Brown's Iron Bitters. There are
some preparations of iron which cause the
teeth, but the doctors testify Brown's Iron Bitters
is free from the objection.

CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

BY THOMAS W. KNOX.

PART II.

"For three days I was kept a prisoner, and
on the morning of the fourth was taken
through the woods by a winding path, per-
haps twenty miles, to a large village, where
hundreds of natives were assembled as if for
a great festival. The village surrounded an
open space of at least an acre in extent. At
one end of this space was a mound or plat-
form, perhaps eight feet high, and in front of
the platform was a stone that had like a
large gate-post. Old Tanoo and his principal
officers were sitting on the mound just behind
the stone; the natives, armed with their clubs
and spears, were scattered over the level
ground and waiting for the terrible cere-
monies to begin.

"I was led to the front of the mound, where
half a dozen other prisoners, their hands and
feet securely tied with cords, were lying on
the ground and waiting for the same fate. I
was similarly bound and placed by their side.
The crowd opened so as to make a lane from
the stone to the end of the plaza, and then
began the terrible ceremonies which preceded
the cannibal feast.

"First were burning at the rear of the
mound and I could see the smoke rising to
lethargically from at least a dozen places.
Tanoo waved his hand by a signal that all
the prisoners were to stand up. I was ready,
and immediately several athletic fellows
stepped from the crowd; two of them
seized each prisoner and carried him about
fifty yards away from the front of the mound
and then placed him on the ground again. All
my fellow victims were natives, and, as I
afterward learned, were captured in a foray
upon a neighboring island.

"It was the custom among the Feejeans
in cannibal days to devour their prisoners of
war and those killed in battle. Trives often
went on the war-path solely for the purpose
of obtaining victims to be served up as food,
very much as in other lands expeditions are
organized for hunting and eating the enemy.
Man's flesh is edible. The crews of
wrecked ships or boats were always killed
and eaten; they were regarded as the gifts of
Providence and the people often brought
their gods to send them a wreck that they
might be provided with food. This supersti-
tion regarding those who were unfortunate
enough to be cast on their shores was more
firmly fixed in the minds of the cannibals
than any other, and they clung to it after
losing their claim to make war in order to
eat those whom they captured.

"A conch shell was blown as the signal for
beginning the slaughter. One of the prison-
ers was seized by his two custodians, who
each grasped an arm and leg and then ran
rapidly along the line and they dashed their
victim's head against the great stone I have
described. Then another and another were
described of in the same way and carried off
to the rear of the mound, and my turn had
arrived! Horrible as was this mode of
death, it was after all a merciful one, as it
was unaccompanied by pain. A single
blow against the stone and all was over.

"I had been lying on my back with my
head turned to one side during the dispatch-
ing of my companions in captivity, and with
my eyes closed, I was not thinking of what
was to befall me. I was so tired that I could
not work those the knots that bound my hands,
but I did not remove the cord. My execu-
tioners seized me in the customary manner
and started on their deadly mission. As they
did so they doubled my legs, under me so
that the knot around my ankles touched my
hands. Instantly I unfasted the cord, but
still held my hands and feet closely together
as though the lashings were secure. And
now for the grand stroke which should save
me!

"Suddenly I gave a violent spring with
hands and feet that threw my body to the
ground, and they were totally unprepared
anything of the kind. I went to the ground
with them, but was up in an instant. We
were not six feet away from the foot of the
execution stone and the head of one of my
late hearers touched it.

"With the agility of a cat—for I was a
great deal younger than that now—I sprang
to the top of the mound and right in front of
old Tanoo. I lunged my arms wildly about
and he dropped to the ground at his feet. I
afterward learned that he thought I was
invoking the vengeance of heaven upon him
for the great peril I had passed through, and
my prostration was to indicate that he was
the greatest of terrestrial sovereigns. I re-
ally had no thought further than to ask that
he would spare my life, though I had counted
upon the dramatic effect of my having re-
sisted myself from my bonds and stood before
him.

"A wild shout went up from the crowd,
and the King sat as though he had never
been more surprised in his life. If I had
been down by the stone I should have been
finished off in a minute, but at the ground
the King was safe until he ordered otherwise,
as it would be highly improper for the war-
riors to mount the platform while his majesty
was there. The second seemed like hours
while I waited for the King's decision, which
he finally gave:

"The dead are dead and shall be eaten;
the white man shall live.
"The bodies of those who had been killed
were cooked and devoured; I was allowed to
go about unaccompanied by a pleased, but was
always accompanied by two warriors. They offered
to show me the ovens, but I had no liking
for the horrible sight, and indicated my de-
sire to go as far from it as I could. Besides
my incredible disgust I was fearful that the
King might change his mind or that some of
his subjects would take upon themselves the
task of executioner and dispatch me without
the royal leave. But I must do them the
justice to say that from that time on they
never manifested the least desire to harm
me.

"I was sent back to the village where I
was first taken after my capture, and became
the slave of the chief, but my slavery was of
the lightest sort. I was treated more like a
companion than a servant, possibly for the
reason that as the Feejeans can practically
live without work there was very little work
to do. I learned a good deal of their lan-
guage, went with them in the forest and in
pursuit of fish, and loitered around the coun-
cil hall when there was nothing else to do.

"I lived there nearly a year, and if I could
have been assured that there was no danger
of being slaughtered and eaten I should have
been perfectly willing and anxious to spend
the rest of my life. They were un-
willing to have me leave them, and twice
when ships came in for water they hurried
me away from the coast to make sure that I
did not escape; whether they desired my so-
ciety or were actuated by the fear that I
would tell about their customs I never knew,
but certainly they tried by every means in
their power to prevent my leaving them.

"In course of time they grew so watchful,
and I occasionally went off by myself for a
few hours without exciting suspicion. I al-
ways went toward the coast, but invariably
took a circuitous route when in sight of the
sea. I scanned it carefully for a sail, and if
none was in sight, immediately retraced my
steps to the village. Toward the end of the
year I did this every day or two, or as often
as I thought it safe. I generally returned
with a bunch of bananas or a cluster of bread
fruit so that my absence was ostensibly in
search of food.

"One day my heart came into my mouth!
As I looked toward a rift in the trees a ship
was standing in the little bay where our
old whaler had anchored at the time I had
my fight with the mate and threw myself
into the arms of the cannibals. I went
down the path as fast as I could run.
Luckily I didn't meet any one, and away at
such a pace that no pursuer could have
caught me. Out I came on the beach just as
the ship was about to anchor. I looked back
and thought some of the village people
were coming. I didn't wait to make sure
of it, but plunged in and swam off to the
ship.

"It was a long swim, and I was near
drowning, but I got there all right and was
hauled on board. The captain heard my
story, then ordered me to be dressed and set
to work, and I went to work with a will. He
was a rough, blunt, good-natured man from
New Bedford; his mate was pretty severe
with the men, but a vast improvement on my
old one. All's well that ends well, and I
have nothing particularly to regret in that
eventful residence. First, I started to
learn that my former ship went down with
all on board a few weeks after I deserted her,
and so my hummed to the man-eaters was
salvation."

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ally built up until strong enough to resist every
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ness there is a weak point. We may escape many
fatal shafts by keeping ourselves well fortified
with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."
—[Dr. Service Gazette.]
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a large line of Suitings and Trousers, which we purchased
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ing reduction in price of these goods and our entire stock, which
the public seem to appreciate by their liberal patronage during the past
week. Ten to fifteen dollars is quite a saving on a suit, when you can
get the same grade of goods and workmanship at this reduced price by
placing your order with us.

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CLOSING OUT SALE.

I have made great cuts in prices on my
entire stock of Window Shades, Lace Curtains,
Drapery Goods, Sash Curtains, Madras Curtains,
Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Oil Cloths, etc., to reduce my
stock as rapidly as possible.

Do not miss the bargains offered in the
Carpet Department. Don't miss this opportunity!
It may never occur again.

WALL PAPERS at the lowest prices ever
known! Come now! Delays are dangerous.

These are all cash prices.
Iskender Bay will remain with his Turkish and
Persian Rugs and Embroideries a few days longer.

ALBERT GALL.

Received, through Indianapolis Currier House,
100 GALLONS MARSALA WINE.

FRANK H. CARTER, Druggist